FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATES TO HELSINKI CSCE SESSION MEET OTHERS

Chnoupek, Ivanov Meet

AU311650 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jul 85 p 7

[Text] CTK -- Yesterday in Helsinki Bohuslav Chnoupek [CSSR minister of foreign affairs] met Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the meeting of representatives of CSCE signatory states.

Chnoupek Meets Fischer

LD312030 Prague CTK in English 1939 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki July 31 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer discussed here today all-round development of the two countries' relations and voiced satisfaction with the state of cooperation between their countries.

They exchanged views on the international situation and possibilities of settling several pressing topics within the coordinated peaceful policy of the socialist countries.

Fischer Meets With Ministers

LD311801 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1321 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki, 31 Jul (ADN) -- In Helsinki today GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met the Spanish and Greek foreign ministers. At his meeting with the Spanish foreign minister, Francisco Fernandez, both sides stressed the usefulness of bilateral and multilateral meetings. The anniversary conference, they said, provides a good example. No opportunity for dialogue should be missed. Both ministers agreed that the CSCE process should be approached constructively. The Spanish minister said that his country does not want confrontation but will use every opportunity to achieve, in the CSCE process, results that are useful for detente. Both men concurred that bilateral relations between their states should be deepened and strengthened in all areas in the spirit of the Final Act.

In the conversation with Greek Foreign Affairs Minister Karolos Papoulias both sides remarked with great satisfaction on the favorable development of their bilateral relations, which played a part in, and constructively supported the process of detente. Both ministers welcomed the opportunities for direct multilateral contacts offered by the anniversary meeting. They expressed their certainty that the dynamic development of bilateral relations, initiated at the meeting of State Council Chairman Erich Honecker with Premier Andreas Papandreou, will receive a fresh impetus.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer also met the Netherlands, Belgian, CSSR, and Hungarian foreign ministers.

Varkonyi Meets Genscher, Others

LD311828 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Report by "our special correspondent in Helsinki"]

[Excerpt] The Austrian foreign minister spoke at the conference about the importance of good-neighborly relations, mentioning relations between Vienna and Budapest as the example to be followed. Leopold Gratz also said the participants were awaiting with great anticipation the cultural forum scheduled for autumn in Budapest.

The importance of the autumn forum was also stressed at bilateral talks Peter Varkonyi conducted today with other foreign ministers here in Helsinki. The Hungarian foreign minister visited Hans-Dietrich Genscher among others. The topics discussed with the West German foreign minister -- as with the foreign ministers of Norway and Canada -- included issues related to European security and cooperation. They also discussed the problems besetting the present meeting of foreign ministers. In the afternoon, Peter Varkonyi also held exchanges of opinions with the foreign ministers of France, Great Britain, Ireland, and Austria. These bilateral talks also touched upon the possibilities available for extending the Helsinki process. Peter Varkonyi plans to deliver his speech tomorrow morning.

Olszowski Meets Counterparts

LD311915 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Olszowski, is continuing a series of meetings in Helsinki. He has had talks with the Italian minister of foreign affairs, Giulio Andreotti; with the deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs of Luxembourg, Jacques Poos; with the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Joseph Clark; and with the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, Leopold Gratz.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE ANNOUNCES EXECUTION

AU010817 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 31 Jul 85 p 2

["Announcement by the Main State Prosecutor's Office of the Bulgarian People's Republic"]

[Text] During the period between December 1973 and February 1984, Georgi Kostov Alinski, resident of Samokov, personally and in association with other persons, organized and committed a number of serious crimes with intent to commit sabotage, including breaking the high-tension power line at the resort of Borovets; damaging the Borovets-Sitnyakovo chairlift on four occasions; setting fire to a forestry post at the Sefer-Cheshma location in Borovets; damaging a publicly owned truck by explosion; and other crimes.

After it heard criminal case No 4-1984, and took into account Georgi Kostov Alinski's previous record -- he has been sentenced on five previous occasions, including a sentence for attempted murder -- the Sofia Okrug Court imposed the ultimate punishment, the death sentence, for the serious crimes he has committed, which have caused great damage and endangered the lives of citizens.

The Supreme Court of the Bulgarian People's Republic has confirmed the sentence. The death sentence has been carried out.

BALEV RECEIVES SED'S HERMANN AXEN 26 JULY

AU261802 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Today Comrade Milko Balev received Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who is on a visit to our country. During the meeting they discussed questions pertaining to cooperation between the two fraternal parties and exchanged information on preparation for the 13th BCP Congress and the 11th SED Congress.

BALEV MEETS VISITING FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

AU271746 Sofia BTA in English 1632 GMT 27 Jul 85

["Inter-Party Contacts" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 27 (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, met today with Mr Erkki Liikanen, secretary general of the Finnish Social Democratic Party (S.S.D.P.), who is paying a brief visit here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

In a frank and friendly atmosphere they briefed each other on the work and the tasks that the BCP and the S.S.D.P. are carrying out at this stage. They exchanged views on topical international issues in Europe and worldwide. Special attention was paid to the problems of peace, security and disarmament. The two sides ascertained with satisfaction that despite certain differences, the BCP and of the S.S.D.P. hold identical or close positions on a wide range of most burning and vital issues of present-day international relations.

The two sides expressed their reciprocal preparedness to persevere in the promotion and expansion of their contacts and mutual relations in the interests of the common struggle for peace, security and cooperation, to the benefit of the peoples of Bulgaria and Finland.

JAN-JUN PLAN FULFILLMENT STATISTICS PUBLISHED

AU291629 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jul 85 pp 1-2

["Total Mobilization of Energy To Fulfill the Annual and 5-Year Program: Announcement by the Committee on Social Information Under the Council of Ministers on the Results of the Fulfillment of the Uniform Plan for the Country's Socioeconomic Development During the First Half of 1985"]

[Text] Vast political and organizational work was accomplished during the first half of 1985 under the leadership of party organs and organizations for the mobilization of labor collectives' efforts to overcome the difficulties caused by the harsh winter and the unusual drought. A national conference of the party, state, economic, and public aktivs was held under the leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and measures were approved by the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic to compensate for the losses and guarantee the fulfillment of the 1985 plan.

As a result of the measures taken and the wholehearted labor by labor collectives, positive changes occurred in the plan fulfillment during the last few months. In terms of several quality and quantity indicators, the June monthly plan fulfillment accounted for over 9 percent of the annual target. The growth rates of basic indicators increased. The volume of marketable industrial output during the first half increased 2.4 percent by comparison with the same period last year, while labor productivity per standard unit of marketable output per person for the labor force as a whole increased 2 percent, and retail trade turnover increased 2 percent.

Industry

The industrial economic organizations and enterprises produced marketable industrial output to a total value of 19.8 billion leva, which is 464 million leva more than in the first half of 1984.

Production of Marketable Industrial Output

Ministries and Departments	First Half of 1985 as Percentage of First Half of 1984
Power Industry	99.8
Metallurgy	93.0
Chemical Industry	100.1
Machine Building	110.8
Production and Trade in Consumer Goods	101.9
National Agro-Industrial Union	101.1
Forestry and Forest Industry	100.6
Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization	92.5
Transportation	98.8
Communications	108.9
Central Cooperative Union	102.4
Sofia City People's Council	96.6

The output increase in comparison with the first half of 1984 was more significant in industrial enterprises in Kurdzhali, Kyustendil, Ruse, Silistra, Stara Zagora, Smolhan, Plovdiv, and Blagoevgrad okrugs.

Significant increase was achieved in the output of many machines and other products during the first half of 1985. At the same time, the output of electricity, coal, some ferrous metals, and other products failed to reach the levels achieved during the first half of 1984.

Output of Some Basic Industrial Products

Type of Output	First Half of 1985	First Half of 1985 as Percentage of First Half of 1984
Electricity, million kilowat-hours	21,334	94.2
Coal, total extraction, thousand metric tons	16,090	97.6
Cast iron for processing, thousand metric tons	825	106.7
Steel, thousand metric tons	1,410	100.1
Rolled ferrous metals, thousand metric tons	1,642	95.6
Steel pipes, thousand metric tons	146	101.0
Digital-programmed devices for operating metal processing machines, units	330	130.4
Minicomputer systems, units	128	120.8
Diesel engines, units	19,504	113.6
Internal combustion engines, units	144	151.6
Tractors, units	2,356	87.5
Railroad freight cars, units	1,268	72.6
Ships and vessels, units	15	125.0
Trucks, units	3,063	94.5
Buses, units	1,329	108.0
Forged and died products, thousand metric tons	58	103.9
Complete electric drive units with high-power electric motors, units	14,422	347.0
Microelectric motors, thousand units	881	103.4
Cranes, units	692	96.9
Electric telphers, units	67,590	101.2
Electric-powered vehicles, units	25,614	105.3
Motor-driven vehicles, units	18,826	116.4
Electric motors, units	1,372	121.6
Power transformers, units	4,431	104.2
Cables, thousand meters	33,205	101.1
Automatic telephone exchanges, thousand lines	236	101.3
Calcinated soda (98 percent industrial), thousand metric tons	505	80.7
Caustic soda (96 percent), thousand metric tons	74	88.5
Nitric fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent nitrogen), thousand metric tons	416	98.4
Phosphorous fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent P205), thousand metric tons	83	86.8
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	54	98.3
Polypropylene, thousand metric tons	25	76.4
Polyvinylchloride, thousand metric tons	45	81.4
Tires for trucks, buses, streetcars, and trailers, thousand units	458	106.0
Cement (natural), thousand metric tons	2,293	80.4
Bricks, million units	500	82.3
Roof tiles and covers, thousand units	22,134	114.1
Softwood boards and panels (trimmed), thousand cubic meters	345	98.5
Hardwood boards and panels (including steam-treated), thousand cubic meters	121	101.9
Furniture, million leva	250	103.3
Cellulose (in terms of 88 percent absolute dry element), thousand metric tons	99	109.7

Sheet glass (in terms of 2 mm thickness), thousand square meters	12,337	107.4
Cotton and cotton-type fabrics, million meters	171	97.9
Wool and wool-type fabrics, (finished) million meters	20	100.6
Knitted outerwear, thousand units	27,951	99.8
Knitted underwear, thousand units	31,868	98.3
Tailored goods, million leva	375	102.2
Footwear (excluding rubber-made), thousand pairs	14,661	101.4

The state plan targets were overfulfilled as regards the output of hot-rolled sheet steel; steel pipe; steam boilers; internal combustion engines; automatic technological modules for mechanical processing; composite machines; lathes; self-propelled harvesters for grain and pulse crops; forged and died products; asynchronous electric motors; electric-powered vehicles; electrical instruments; cables; batteries; minicomputer systems; automatic telephone exchanges; truck, bus, and trolley tires; paints and varnishes; sheet glass; domestic glassware; wool fabrics; knitted outerwear; tailored goods; and other products.

At the same time, the plan was not fulfilled as regards the output of electricity, coal, briquettes, tractors, railroad freight cars, steel load-bearing construction components, calcinated soda, phosphorous fertilizers, polyvinylchloride, bricks, mineral wool, chrome paper, underwear, feed fishmeal, and other products.

A number of industrial enterprises failed to meet the targets for achieving the planned savings of materials, fuel, and energy primarily through the accelerated introduction of measures concerning scientific-technological progress. This has had an effect on the failure to reach the norm for materials expenditure per 100 leva of output produced.

New and improved output worth 2,342 million leva was produced, which is 15.4 percent more than in the same period last year.

Capital Investment and Construction

The total volume of capital investment during the first 6 months reached 2,845.9 million leva. The bulk of this -- 75.2 percent -- was invested in the expansion and improvement of the production base of material production sectors.

The construction and assembly organizations, as main executors, performed construction work worth 1.8 billion leva, which is less than planned and less than in the first half of 1984.

Fixed capital worth 1.4 billion leva was commissioned during the first half of the year, which represents 20.9 percent of the annual state target.

Installations of national economic importance were completed and commissioned, including the fifth power block at the Maritsa-East 2 thermoelectric power station with a capacity of 210 MW; 22 km of twin and electric railroad tracks; 112 km of electric railroad tracks; and 54,800 decares of new irrigated fields.

However, construction work is lagging at some particularly important national economic projects, including the expansion of the Traych: Kostov thermoelectric power station, the Trakiya thermoelectric power station in Pazardzhik, Pavets-Chaira, the No 2 nuclear power station, Belene-East, Shop 300 of the Burgas Construction and Assembly Combine, the Ruse heavy machine building plant, the Blagoy Popov production combine, and others.

The new housing construction program has not been fulfilled. Housing construction completed until the end of June is 10.1 percent less than in the first half of last year.

Agriculture

Agricultural organizations and enterprises showed great care for fall crops. Wheat and barley crops were almost totally fertilized. The fields that suffered the greatest damage during the winter were reseeded for spring crops. The area seeded to corn for grain, sunflower, and peppers for immediate consumption increased by comparison with last year. Shortcomings were allowed during the sowing of spring crops, as a result of which the total area seeded to soy beans, beans, sugar beet, tomatoes, and other vegetables was reduced.

The basic field work for crop cultivation has been performed. Many agro-industrial complexes are applying new technologies in the cultivation of several crops. At the same time, omissions and errors were allowed to occur during the implementation of agrotechnical measures. The measures taken to compensate for losses and the subjective errors allowed in the implementation of agrotechnical measures resulted in material expenditures being higher than planned.

Certain positive results were achieved in the activity of agricultural organizations to restore the herds, mainly during the second quarter.

Animal Head Count in Agricultural Organizations as of 1 July

	1984	1985	1 July 1985 head count as percentage of 1 July 1984 head count
	(in thousands)		
Cattle,	1,399	1,398	99.9
including cows	474	483	101.9
Hogs	2,777	2,801	100.9
Sheep	7,573	7,292	96.3
Poultry	27,810	28,757	103.4

Cow milk production was 1.5 percent less than in the first half of 1984, sheep milk production is at the same level as last year, while egg production increased by 31 million eggs, or 4.9 percent.

By comparison with the first half of 1984, milk production was increased by agricultural organizations in the following okrugs: Varna, Pleven, Sofia, Veliko Turnovo, Lovech, Blagoevgrad, and Pernik; egg production increased in the following okrugs: Varna, Vratsa, Lovech, Mikhaylovgrad, Pleven, Razgrad, Ruse, Silistra, Chaskovo, Shumen, and Yambol. Milk production is still lower than in the first half of last year in Burgas, Vratsa, Razgrad, Silistra, Smolyan, Tolbukhin, Shumen, and Yambol okrugs, while egg production is lower in Turgovishte, Plovdiv, and Vidin okrugs.

Cattle and poultry purchased for slaughter during the half-year was 10.3 percent less than in the same period last year, while milk purchases in terms of 3.6-percent fat content were 2.6 percent less.

In the forestry sphere, an area of 312,000 decares was afforested, and a number of measures were implemented as regards the cultivation of saplings and the combating of parasites and diseases.

Transport and Communications

The public transport economic organizations transported 2 million metric tons, or 1.1 percent more than planned, of contractual freight. Railroad transport overfulfilled its half-yearly targets for the transportation of contractual freight by 0.7 percent, and public automotive transport by 1.7 percent. Railroad transport carried 1.7 percent more freight than in the first half of 1984.

The number of passengers carried was 1.1 percent more than planned, or 2.3 percent more than in the first half of 1984.

The transportation organizations failed to reach the income and net output levels of the first half of 1984.

As a result of measures implemented to save fuel, electricity, and other resources, the material expenditure per 100 leva of output (excluding depreciation) is 0.3 percent less than in the first half of 1984. Despite this fall, reserves still exist for a more substantial reduction of material consumption in transportation.

The postal network expanded by an additional 18 post and telegraph offices, 11 of which are in rural areas. A total of 69,985 new telephone connections were installed, of which 55,855 are for private use. A total of 105 teletype connections were installed. Four new radio transmitters, 11 radio relay centers, and 28 television relay stations were commissioned.

The income obtained from communication services was 6.2 percent more than in the first half of 1984.

Foreign Economic Relations

The Bulgarian People's Republic expanded its participation in the international socialist division of labor during the first half of 1985.

Commodity exchange sales were 3 percent higher than in the first half of 1984.

Foreign trade relations with the socialist countries, primarily with the USSR, continued to develop successfully.

The country was visited by 1.9 million foreign tourists and visitors.

The Population's Standard of Living

The planned measures for raising the population's living standards are being steadily implemented.

The average wage of workers and employees in economic organizations rose by 2.4 percent against the first half of 1984.

Enterprises and organizations from different sectors of the national economy supplied the domestic market with more goods than in the first half of 1984, and retail trade sales increased.

Sales of Some Basic Foodstuffs

	Sales in the first half of 1985 as percentage of sales in the first half of 1984
Rice	101.1
Vegetable fats	103.9
Sugar	94.5
Confectionery	99.8
Meat	101.2
Fish and fish products	98.6
Cheese, total	104.0
including sheep cheese	106.7
Kashkaval [cow cheese]	116.2
Milk	97.4
Milk fats	103.3
Eggs	101.9
Children's food	100.8
Fresh vegetables	94.2
Fresh fruit	103.6
Nonalcoholic beverages	100.1

Sales of nonfood goods were also higher. The volume of new and luxury high-quality products and many other products in demand by the population is steadily growing.

Trade turnover in retail trade, including public catering, was 6.8 billion leva, but the growth rate achieved was lower than envisaged by the annual plan.

All okrugs except Vidin achieved a growth in turnover. The largest increase was as follows: 3.7 percent in Kashkovo Okrug, 3.6 percent in Veliko Turnovo Okrug, and 3.5 percent in Kurdzhali Okrug.

Nevertheless, the supply of individual types of products in some parts of the country was not steady.

The material and technical base of trade and public catering continued to expand and improve. New modern stores and public catering establishments opened.

Further development and expansion was achieved in the sphere of consumer services. The total volume of services rendered to the population increased 7.5 percent by comparison with the first half of 1984.

Consumer Services for the Population

	First half of 1985 as percentage of the first half of 1984
Repairs and maintenance of domestic appliances	103.3
Repairs and maintenance of automotive transportation	107.5
Repairs and maintenance of radio and television equipment	97.4
Laundry	138.5
Building repair services	100.9
Metalworking services	110.9
Tailoring services	111.4
Furniture making and carpentry services	101.3
Textile and knitwear services	94.2
Footwear and leather-haberdashery services	104.5
Dry cleaning	98.4

The volume of services rendered was higher than in the first half of 1984 in all okrugs except Turgovishte. The most substantial growth was as follows: 14.9 percent in Vratsa Okrug, 14.9 percent in Razgrad Okrug, 14.5 percent in Kyustendil Okrug, 13.8 percent in Silistra Okrug, and 13.4 percent in Blagoevgrad Okrug. Shortcomings still exist in regard to quality and prompt performance of services.

The results achieved during the first half year show that a full mobilization of efforts will be necessary throughout the forthcoming months of this year. This applies to the workers' collectives of enterprises from all over the country, so that labor and production organization may be further improved and that all resources for a considerable increase of the country's economic development as compared to 1984 may be used optimally.

It is necessary during the remaining months of the year to concentrate our chief attention mainly upon the reduction of material expenditure by more efficiently using raw materials, fuel, and energy on the basis of more numerous and more significant scientific-technological developments. Conditions must be established for promptly overcoming the lack of progress in the case of certain natural indexes and in regard to the improvement of production quality. An optimal amount of agricultural and food industry production must be ensured. The rates of construction speed and the commissioning of building projects and housing projects must be accelerated. The necessary, strict organization must be established in each enterprise and in every working place so that comprehensive plan fulfillment may be guaranteed in regard to the country's socioeconomic development in 1985 for a worthy preparation of the 13 BCP Congress.

Signed: The Committee on Social Information

CHNOUPEK CSCE ANNIVERSARY ARTICLE PUBLISHED

AU311411 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of foreign affairs: "To Preserve and Develop the Spirit of Helsinki; 10 Years After the Signing of the Final Act of the European Conference"]

[Text] On the first day of August it will be 10 years since the leading representatives of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada signed in Helsinki the Final Act of the CSCE, which established a reliable foundation for excluding aggression, consolidating peace, and developing fruitful cooperation on the continent. The Final Act continues to be valid, although all kinds of people in the West would like to truncate [okliestit] it or to consign it to the archives. In many respects the political, economic, scientific, and cultural life of the European Continent is guided by this very document. Without it we cannot even imagine the further shaping of peaceful relations between the states of the East and the West.

If we assess the results of the Helsinki process, we can unambiguously state that they are favorable and beneficial for all of Europe. They were not a one-way street, as the inveterate adversaries of the policy of peaceful coexistence proclaimed. A process was embarked upon, within the framework of which the contacts and cooperation in the political, economic, commercial, scientific-technological, and cultural spheres among the participating states were mutiplied. This, and particularly the deepening of the dialogue and its elevation to a high or the highest political level, has also led to the growth of confidence in interstate relations, so necessary for peace on the European Continent and in the world.

The CSSR's Active Role

In the concluding phase of the CSCE in Helsinki, Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, declared on 31 June 1975: "For the first time in its history, Europe has seized the historic opportunity to establish realistic conditions for peace, security, and peaceful cooperation. It did this despite all the existing political, economic, philosophical, and social differences. In this growing awareness of the possibility to live side by side without a constant threat of war lies not only the practical need of contemporary Europe, but also the great hope for its future, and also an example for others."

From the very beginning, the CSSR has regarded -- and continues to regard -- the Helsinki conference and its Final Act as an event of great significance. It is doing all that is possible to make the process of all-European security and cooperation irreversible, to enable it to contribute effectively toward ensuring lasting peace and security for the peoples, so that all the positive things achieved to date within the framework of the process of detente would continue to develop in a creative manner, so that they would become enriched, and so that they would be applied in all international negotiations, both multilateral and bilateral. That is also why we supported from the very beginning the idea of appropriately recalling in Helsinki the 10th anniversary of the conference and the signing of the Final Act. We want to emphasize in this way the political significance of this important document for the establishment of peace and of better relations between the participating states and for improving cooperation in all spheres, as they are anchored in the Final Act. We are convinced that this meeting on the level of foreign affairs ministers will further contribute toward strengthening the idea of all-European security and cooperation and that it will become a significant impulse for reviving the policy of detente and for continuing the multilateral process initiated by the CSCE.

Appropriate attention will undoubtedly be devoted in Helsinki to the way the individual stipulations of the Final Act are being implemented in life. What will be the balance of these 10 years? It is sure to be positive. It will be positive regardless of the fact that the development following the Helsinki conference was not rectilinear. The favorable constructive atmosphere, so typical for the seventies, was disrupted toward the end of the seventies and at the beginning of the eighties. The forces of cold war, above all in the United States and in certain NATO states, opened a general offensive against the policy of detente and unleashed an immense armament race with the aim of acquiring global supremacy. And it is in this very complicated and truly dangerous period that the strength and viability of the spirit of Helsinki -- a process which today in particular operates as a significant political factor that is positively influencing the overall situation on our continent -- was proven. In view of its historical experience and geographical position in the heart of Europe, the CSSR is extremely interested in the stability and development of peaceful cooperation on our continent; and it is exerting extraordinary efforts to make this process of detente continuous. We are prepared to compete with our Western partners in peaceful, creative activity. We are in favor of developing a political dialogue, in favor of a broad development of comprehensive mutually advantageous contacts with them. In the spirit of this policy, our Republic has been developing and deepening useful and bilaterally beneficial relations with a whole number of Western countries, particularly with Finland, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Cyprus, Greece, Spain, Denmark, and France; and similarly also with the FRG, the Benelux countries, Norway, Turkey, Canada, Italy, Britain, and others.

We have also consistently tackled the fulfillment of the so-called Second Basket, which deals with trade, economic, and scientific-technological cooperation and with environmental protection. Currently the CSSR has trade or economic agreements with almost all European capitalist states. The turnover of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade with developed capitalist states increased from 21.75 billion foreign currency korunas in 1975 to 34.32 billion in 1983, in spite of the continuing critical situation of the capitalist economy and in spite of discriminatory measures against the socialist countries.

In the same active way we are also developing cooperation in other spheres. This is tellingly documented by appropriate numerical data. For instance, whereas in 1975 we had concluded cultural agreements with 44 countries, and medical agreements with 15 countries, in 1985 we already have 86 cultural and 33 medical agreements, a significant part of them with European states. Our scientific contacts are briskly developing with Sweden, Finland, Spain, Austria, and Italy. In 1984 a total of 70,355 scientific and cultural workers made trips abroad; 24,453 of them to capitalist states. On the other hand, 55,029 foreign artists, scientists, educational, and cultural figures came to the CSSR in 1984. In recent years, about 10 million Czechoslovak citizens traveled abroad each year; and about 15 million foreign tourists are annually visiting the CSSR -- about 1 million of them from nonsocialist states.

Even these few figures, selected at random, strikingly document how responsibly are fulfilling the Helsinki Final Act in all its parts, and how widely we open our borders to those who come to us with goodwill, and also for our own citizens' trips abroad; how broadly and deeply we are linked to all-European cooperation and to the mutual exchanges of material and spiritual values that enrich our knowledge. We do not consider sensible any alternative to the development on our continent other than the path of Helsinki, which is yielding positive results that are beneficial to the peoples of all signatory countries.

To Lead the Stockholm Conference to Success

Among the positive assets of the last few years we rank the fact that the adoption of the comprehensive final document successfully culminated the Madrid meeting of the CSCE signatory countries; and that the Stockhom Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe began its negotiations last year. We expect this conference, as a significant negotiating forum in the multilateral dialogue between East and West, to contribute toward normalizing the international situation, toward reviving the policy of detente, and toward transferring it into the military sphere as well. The course of the six rounds of the negotiations which have taken place to date has contributed toward explaining the positions of individual participating states. In the first phase, proposals were submitted for measures to strengthen confidence and security; in the process of negotiations these proposals were then developed and complemented further. A brisk discussion developed on the individual aspects of the problems under discussion.

However, great differences still exist in the understanding of the essential contents of the work of this conference. The NATO states are stubbornly pushing through the adoption of a set of measures with a narrow military-technological character, at the same time emphasizing the demand for a so-called transparency [transparentnost] of all military activities. It is quite obvious that such a narrow approach cannot provide sufficient guarantees for strengthening confidence between the states and for generally improving the political climate in Europe.

That can be achieved solely by adopting really effective, broader measures -- of both a political nature and in international law and of a military-technological character. That is why we fully identify ourselves with and support the USSR proposal that contains the commitment of nuclear powers not to be the first to make use of nuclear arms; the proposal to conclude the Treaty on the Mutual Nonuse of Military Force and on the Preservation of Peaceful Relations; as well as the proposals not to increase military expenditures but to gradually decrease them and to eliminate chemical weapons from Europe. We support the proposal to establish nuclear-free zones in Europe, as well as proposals on measures in the military-technological sphere in the spirit of the Final Act. In May and June 1985 we again proved, together with the other states of the Warsaw Pact, our constructive approach to the negotiations that specify the parameters of military-technological measures.

The Need for Political Goodwill

Together with the other Warsaw Pact states, the CSSR is interested in a positive result of the Stockholm conference; and it is actively pushing through those measures for strengthening confidence and security, the adoption of which would really help realistically to reduce the risk of a military confrontation. If the other participating states proceed in the same constructive spirit and if they will show sufficient political will to achieve an agreement, then there will be great hope for an overall success of the Stockholm conference.

The experience of the last few years confirms that it is necessary again and again to remind the Western states participating in the Helsinki process that the cornerstone of the Final Act is the effort of all and sundry to reduce international tension, to create an atmosphere of mutual trust, and to expand mutual cooperation. The Ottawa meeting of experts on issues concerning respect for human rights and basic freedoms was to be held in this spirit in May and June, within the framework of the all-European process.

However, attempts to misuse this forum for ideologically motivated attacks against the socialist countries became prominent. But these attempts have failed. Because mass violations of human rights -- racial discrimination, unemployment, hundreds of thousands of homeless people, inequality of women, discrimination against minorities -- all these are phenomena that are typical, frequently quite shockingly typical, of capitalist society, but not of our society. On the contrary, the socialist countries spoke at the meeting of everybody's right to live in peace, of the right to work and to social equality, of the imperative need to have international cooperation in this sphere too. Their speeches did not lack a positive echo. The experts' meeting on respect not only for civic and political rights but also for economic and social rights was therefore useful -- in spite of the fact or rather exactly because of the fact that the stage management of certain Western states, headed by the United States, was simply a fiasco.

This autumn a cultural forum will take place in Budapest; it is now in a state of intensive preparations. But even today it can be said that there are signs of the presence of objective prerequisites for this forum to become a serious international event -- because this will be the first meeting of its kind in Europe's history! We are in no doubt that the results of the cultural forum in Budapest will be ranked among the positive assets of the Helsinki process.

Czechoslovakia is of the opinion that the government of every country, both large and small, can and must actively contribute today toward enthroning relations of fruitful international cooperation. One thing is needed for this goal: political goodwill, so that the politicians of the West will responsibly revert to the methods of the seventies -- to what we call the spirit of Helsinki, a time when common sense prevailed -- so that they grasp the sense of the demands of our times and overcome conservatism in their way of thinking; so that they draw away from the cold-war schemes that have become obsolete; and so that they would take into account the fact that all attempts to conduct a "diplomacy of strength" against socialism are totally hopeless. The solution must be sought in an honorably conducted dialogue based on equal rights.

The Soviet-American talks in Geneva are currently the focal point of mutual relations between these countries; they determine to a considerable extent the overall international-political climate and its further development. According to the agreement that was reached, the purpose of these talks is to halt feverish armament on earth and not to permit it in space. The second round of the Geneva negotiations -- through the fault of the American side -- has again ended, deplorably, without satisfactory results. At the same time everybody knows that to insist on research within the framework of the American "star wars" program means to considerably enhance the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear war and simultaneously to radically curtail the hope of reaching an agreement on the entire complex of disarmament issues. On the other hand, to renounce the development of offensive space arms would gradually open the road to the realization of mankind's vital longing: the elimination of nuclear arms, of all kinds and practically in all places, on dry land, on the seas, and in the air.

It is true that so far the United States has not submitted in Geneva any serious proposals on limiting feverish armament. On the contrary, the U.S. so-called "star wars" program, a program of creating offensive space weapons, a program of the militarization of space, represents a barrier that complicates the negotiations and prevents the achievement of an appropriate agreement. It is known that the United States is currently intensively carrying out the realization of an extensive program of an accelerated creation of further and further kinds of weapons of mass destruction. By doing so, it is in fact undertaking steps that make armament limitation impossible.

If the United States continues to evade the solution of issues that are to be the object of negotiations and if it continues to procrastinate at the negotiations, making use of time for realizing its military programs, then the USSR will be again forced to reassess the created situation. It cannot permit these talks to be used again for deceiving the public and for camouflaging the continuing war preparations. On 19 September another round of negotiations is to begin. And 2 months later there will be the Soviet-American summit meeting, which is viewed with interest and hope by the broadest international public. Let us hope that the United States is gradually convincing itself of the untenability of its positions; that, in view of the wishes and opinions of the overwhelming majority of the American population, of world public opinion, and of its allies in Western Europe, there will be a shift in Washington's stances toward realism. This should make it possible to agree on specific practical measures, on both the issue of space arms and the issue of nuclear arms, and also in other spheres of Soviet-American relations. The whole world is waiting for such a turn in the U.S. attitude.

The Constructive Proposals of Socialist Countries

The USSR, the CSSR, and other socialist countries submitted in the last few years a whole number of weighty constructive proposals, aimed at normalizing the international situation and at restoring trust among states. We still consider the realization of the complex of initiatives contained in the Warsaw Pact Prague Political Declaration to be one of the most important steps on the path toward averting the war danger and consolidating peace. In the present complicated international situation, our initiatives are becoming increasingly topical. At the same time we are naturally prepared to positively assess all proposals that would effectively contribute toward reducing tension in the world and toward conducting an honorable and constructive dialogue on all topical international problems.

The lasting orientation of the Czechoslovak foreign policy toward consolidating peace, easing tension, halting armament, and engaging in international cooperation on the basis of equal rights is attaining extraordinary significance particularly now, when the international situation continues to remain alarming in consequence of the militarist policy of confrontation pursued by the most reactionary imperialist circles. Developments have gone so far that the question crops up, what now? Imperialism has not given up its plans; it is persistently staking all on military strength, on the achievement of military supremacy, on the escalation of feverish armament on land, on the seas, and in the air, and lately also in space, and on the further deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles. By doing all this it has enhanced even further the risk of an outbreak of a nuclear catastrophe. In this way there objectively exists the danger that life on our planet will be destroyed.

But it is not only the American first-strike nuclear missiles that have aggravated the political climate in Europe. The same effect is due to the declarations that cast doubt on the agreements at Yalta and Potsdam, declarations that produced an activating impact on West German revanchism and its provocative demands for changes in Europe's postwar map. This in particular is alarming us considerably. Respect for the territorial and political realities of postwar Europe and adherence to treaties and agreements by all states are the main condition of real security and peace on our continent. On the other hand, we note with gratification the voices, movements, and figures that arose to oppose the new wave of revanchist demands in the FRG, that respect the existing realities and profess allegiance to the line of peace and understanding.

As can be seen, imperialism still does not want to become reconciled to the present situation in the world, to the growing potential and influence of the socialist system.

The socialist countries are most resolutely opposed to imperialism's attempts to change the situation, and they are making it clear and obvious that they will not permit a violation of the military-strategic equilibrium under any conditions whatsoever. This stand of ours is based on historical experience; the awareness of a military supremacy, whether real or fictitous, has always stimulated the adventurous nature of the foreign and military policy pursued by the imperialist statesmen.

The intensive consolidation of the unity of countries of the socialist community continues to remain our key task -- our key task both in the political-ideological sphere, and within the framework of the defense union of the Warsaw Pact.

The Czechoslovak people are again convincing themselves, precisely in the present complicated conditions, that it is only in sincere, fraternal friendship, in comprehensive cooperation and firm alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries rallied in the Warsaw Pact, that the best guarantees of their freedom, security, and successful socialist development are contained.

NICARAGUA'S DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS

Bilak Receives Tinoco

LD311938 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Victor Hugo Tinoco, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua. During a talk they evaluated some questions of Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan relations and the present international situation with attention to the problems of developing crisis in Central America.

The Nicaraguan representative, as head of delegation, also took part in consultations between the Czechoslovak and Nicaraguan ministries of foreign affaris, which began this afternoon in the Cernin Palace in Prague. The Czechoslovak delegation at the talks is headed by Stanislave Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Rehorek Receives Tinoco

LD010021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] First Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Jindrich Rehorek received in Cernin Palace in Prague today Victor Hugo Tinoco, first deputy foreign affairs minister of the Republic of Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan representative is paying a working visit to the CSSR.

SED'S KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES MSZMP'S SZAKALI

DW311452 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Werner Krolikowski, Council of Ministers first deputy chairman and SED Central Committee Politburo member, held friendly talks today with Jozsef Szakali, chairman of the Central People's Control Commission of the Hungarian People's Republic and MSZMP Central Committee member. They exchanged opinions on the significance of people's control as an important element of socialist democracy. They said that they supported the course aimed at the comprehensive intensification of both countries' economies, with high effectiveness. Minister Albert Stief, chairman of the GDR Worker-Peasant Inspectorate, also took part in the talks.

MEDICAL COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH HUNGARIAN

DW311533 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] In Berlin today, Minister Professor Dr Ludwig Mecklinger and Deputy Hungarian Council of Ministers Chairman Dr Judit Csehak held talks on the health and social policies in the GDR and Hungary. They struck a positive balance on the need for cooperation in medical science and practice. Both advocated further development of cooperation.

KROLIKOWSKI MEETS USSR DEPUTY MINISTER

AU261336 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jul 85 p 2

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 24 July Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and GDR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Viktor Komplektov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. During the friendly talk they confirmed the unanimous endeavor to further consolidate the fraternal and indestructible friendship and cooperation of the two countries and to do everything possible to preserve peace and ensure international security.

DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH PERUVIAN LEADERS

LD310945 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0819 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Lima, 31 Jul (ADN) -- Leading politicians from the GDR and Peru have advocated the further expansion and deepening of their bilateral relations. Dr Luis Alva, first vice president and prime minister of Peru, received yesterday a delegation from the GDR led by Professor Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State. Prof Dr Homann presented a greetings message from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, to President Alan Garcia, whose inauguration the delegation attended.

During the meeting Prof Dr Homann explained the GDR's policy on the preservation and protection of world peace. He stressed the importance attached to political dialogue and the creation of a broad coalition of realism and reason in view of the tense international situation. It was noted that the views of the new Peruvian Government on the most burning issues of the present, such as protection of peace, ending the arms race, and solving conflicts by political means, agree with the opinions of the GDR.

Earlier, the delegation met with Minister of Foreign Relations Alan Wagner. The previous day Prof Dr Homann held meetings with Dr Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina, and Nicaraguan Vice President Dr Sergio Ramirez.

HORN INTERVIEWED ON HELSINKI AGREEMENT ISSUES

LD312231 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 31 Jul 85

[From the "Ten Minutes Foreign Policy" program; interview with Gyula Horn, state secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Istvan Kulcsar on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki agreement; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Kulcsar] Let us talk now a little about us, Hungary, in this context. It is obvious that a small country cannot have a decisive role in European politics, but it can do this or that to improve the atmosphere. What can we say about ourselves?

[Horn] In respect to the Helsinki agreement?

[Kulcsar] Yes.

[Horn] I think that without undue modesty we may state that Hungary has been one of the countries that was in the vanguard in the materialization of the Helsinki agreement.

In 1970-77 Hungary made concrete proposals to 18 capitalist countries in respect to all the principles and proposals of the agreement, starting with the trust building measures, via the building of economic cooperation, to the Third Basket, that is, human rights, in connection with easing visa issuing practices and a whole series of areas -- everywhere. We continued this in 1978-80 as well.

A significant proportion of these proposals have materialized, and I have to say, without undue modesty here either, that if we had not initiated these measures, I don't think anything would have materialized from them, or in my judgment very little would have been realized. This in itself has a positive affect on the European, or more widely, on the international situation.

The other thing is that -- I consider in the final analysis as a historical fact, historically justified primarily on the grounds of the experiences of the past 2 years -- that the small countries have a certain role to play in the easing of international tensions. In other words behaviour is justified that believes and that takes as a point of departure, that if the international situation becomes more tense, then the reply should not be a restraint on contacts, a withdrawal, but on the contrary, activity must be stepped up and everything must be done via dialogues and other contacts to reduce the tension. Well, the Hungarian Peoples Republic tried to implement this in practice.

[Kulcsar] So this is where we are, 10 years after the signing of the Helsinki agreement. I do not ask you to predict the future, but still, what do you expect of the next decade in Europe?

[Horn] I think that the Helsinki process is not endangered by larger, weightier threats. Primarily, of course, it is in mutual interest that it should be maintained and that we should strengthen further the recommendations, proposals, and principles accepted in the agreement. Of course, extremist circles exist who have no interest in this, but these circles have no decisive weight. What I consider decisive here is that a reduction of tensions should take place in the military sphere.

Most problems, what is more, very serious problems, stem from the fact that no matter how beneficial the impact of the Helsinki process on the European, and in the wider sense, on the international situation, regretfully this has not been backed by a reduction of the military tensions. If no substantive step is taking place in this area, that is, in the sphere of halting the arms race, then I would be able to paint the picture of the European [word indistinct] in very gloomy colors only in the coming decade or in the subsequent period.

This is what I consider the decisive issue now -- in the framework of Soviet-American relations, in NATO-Warsaw Pact relations, in the whole global situation -- a step forward in respect to slowing down the arms race that from the point of view of Europe is extraordinarily and particularly important.

BERECZ RETURNS FROM MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD311654 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Janos Berecz has arrived home from Moscow. The secretary of the Central Committee, who was a guest of honor at the World Festival of Youth, attended various events in the Soviet capital. Janos Berecz had talks with Boris Ponomarev, secretary of the Central Committee and candidate member of the Politburo, and several other leaders. The tasks of the two parties and the expansion of cooperation were discussed at the meetings.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR CALLS ON LEADERS

LD311759 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest -- The new Soviet ambassador has made an introductory call on Hungarian leaders. Boris Stukalin was received by Janos Kadar, party first secretary, Premier Gyorgy Lazar, and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly.

WARSAW TERMS SHULTZ HELSINKI SPEECH POLEMICAL

LD302216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The jubilee meeting in Helsinki of the (?25) foreign ministers has begun in the atmosphere created by the Finnish hosts, referring to the Final Act of the CSCE signed 10 years ago. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze stressed the need to search for paths of political detente between states and the need to halt the arms race.

A quite different approach was presented by American Secretary of State George Shultz. He spoke primarily about the implementation of human rights, which became for him a point of departure for heated attacks against the socialist states. Thus his speech was not conciliatory in character and did not signify a search for points of contact. It had a polemical character in its assumptions.

On issues as disarmament and detente, that is on issues concerning improvement of interstate relations, he had nothing new to offer. Shultz's speech emphasized ideological differences, whereas in fact what is needed is a distinction between relations between states -- and disputes of an ideological nature.

Shultz admitted in passing that, indeed, from Washington's point of view, undeniable progress has taken place in the implementation of the assumptions of the Final Act of the CSCE in the sphere of information exchange, humanitarian contacts, and linking of families, but he did this only in order to devote almost one-quarter of his 20-minute speech to interfering in the internal matters of the socialist countries, especially the USSR.

SEJM DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ISSUES, PASSES BILLS

Report on Self-Government

LD311743 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. A discussion is in progress in the Sejm on the Sejm commissions' report on the government report on last year's implementation of the economic reform; on the government bill adapting regulations of some laws defining the functioning of the economy to the conditions and needs of the country's further socioeconomic development; and on the Sejm commissions' report on current problems of employee self-government.

Deputy Jozef Barecki, presenting a report by the Commission for Labor Self-Government, emphasized further positive changes that have occurred in the activity of this representation of work teams. The speaker said that employee councils already exist in over 6,400 enterprises and over 132,000 people participate in their work. Discussing problems that work teams had to face in past years, the deputy said most of them have already been resolved. Work teams, through their representation, are increasing their influence on enterprise management. The cooperation of self-government groups with the managerial cadres provides them with a very needed feeling of social acceptance. The speaker devoted much attention to self-government groups' cooperation with the trade unions, stating that it is developing more and more positively and beneficially in the interests of the enterprise work teams.

The deputy devoted considerable attention to presenting problems that still need to be resolved. For example, he considered the extent to which self-governments utilize their control powers insufficient, often concentrating on formal matters. He considered it indispensable to use the opinions of the majority of workers more extensively, as well as to intensify the activities of employee councils. Some of them, as research shows, are still passive.

In the final part of his speech, Deputy Jozef Barecki, summing up the activity of the self-government groups so far, emphasized that they have consolidated their position as an important element of the economy under reform and have strengthened its working class character.

As the first participant in the discussion, Deputy Tadeusz Urbanski stressed that in the opinion of the parliamentary PZPR, the government had submitted a thorough report summing up the economic reform's results and motivated conclusions concerning indispensable changes in the mechanisms and system solutions. The speaker shared the government's view that the reform contributed to improved economic results. It influenced the increase in labor efficiency, the progress in the rationalization of fuel and raw and other materials consumption, the lowering of import intensity, and the gradual improvement of the market situation. Under the influence of these phenomena and tendencies, there has been, for several years, an increase in industrial and agricultural production and the national income. Apart from the positive tendencies, however, pejorative phenomena do occur: the lack of a clear dependence of wage increases on improvement in economic results of enterprises, inefficiency of investment processes, and little progress in eliminating inflation. An increase in the economy's ability to develop, a rise in the population's standard of living, and an improvement in management efficiency envisaged by the variant adopted by the Sejm -- call for greater efficiency of economic mechanisms. That is why the parliamentary PZPR considers the proposed solutions contained in the bill purposeful and is in favor of its adoption. It also will vote for the adoption of resolutions on the implementation of the economic reform and on the activity of the work team self-government.

Economic Bills Approved

LD311723 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Over to our parliamentary reporter:

[Unidentified reporter] I will return to the discussion that ended before the last break. Deputy Witold Jankowski supported, on behalf of the parliamentary PAX Association, the adoption of the bill adapting the regulations of some legal acts concerning the economy's functioning to the conditions and needs of the country's further development.

Deputy Zdzislaw Malicki stated that the most serious threat to reform is the situation in the labor market. The general shortage of labor has a paralyzing effect on management of enterprises, in defining both their current and long-term tasks and plans, and weakens work discipline. Eight more deputies took part in the discussion. All of them emphasized the importance of the economic reform and the need for perfecting its principles.

Next the Sejm unanimously adopted the law on adapting regulations of some laws defining the functioning of the economy to the conditions and needs of the country's further socioeconomic development.

The Sejm subsequently adopted a resolution on the assessment of economic reform implementation. Deputies positively assessed the government's activity in restructuring the national economy. It was stated that the process of detente in economic reform is compatible with the directions of the economic reform adopted by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and approved by the Sejm.

It is presently necessary to make indispensable changes in some economic instruments in order to adapt more extensively the reform mechanisms to current needs and conditions and to strengthen their action. The need to consistently execute legal regulations in the economic area was pointed out in the resolution. Improving the principles and mechanisms creating means for wages was considered an exceptionally important task, as well as further perfecting of the system of price formation. This system should aim at halting inflation processes. In the resolution, deputies also spoke in favor of gradually abandoning all forms of rationing.

The Sejm also adopted a resolution on the activity of labor self-government. In this document, deputies, assessing the achievements of employee self-governments thus far, emphasized that their further development calls for full compliance to legal concepts by both the self-government bodies and the management of enterprises and founder's bodies. Employee councils should take care to broadly utilize their powers to be control bodies and put forward motions in all important matters in the enterprises. They should also ask about work teams' opinions more extensively than they have so far and incorporate them into the control activity and unite all self-government members around production tasks.

Deputy-Rapporteur Henryk Kostecki is now presenting the commission's report on a draft law on the service of the Security Service [SB] and Citizens Militia [MO] functionaries.

Militia Bills Passed

LD311728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] We go over to parliamentary reporter :

[Unidentified reporter] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. This is the Sejm studio on Wiejska Street. In the Sejm building a meeting is taking place between the deputies and Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski, Stanislaw Gucwa, and members of the highest party and state authorities. The Sejm session ended about half an hour ago.

The final points on the agenda: The house examined the draft law on the duties of SB and MO functionaries. It was presented by Deputy Henryk Kostecki. The bill, he stated, is the continuation of state actions to strengthen the law and the organs applying the law. It defines the status of SB and MO functionaries. The deputy stressed that the law does not give SB and MO functionaries rights that would not be given to other professional groups. We must dispel the myth about their wide-ranging scope. The draft law does not increase their financial and social benefits. The Sejm passed the law on the duties of SB and MO functionaries.

Next Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki presented, on behalf of the Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities, a draft Sejm resolution concerning the detailed procedure before the Constitutional Tribunal. Debating the most important solutions of the draft, the deputy emphasized the fact that it takes, as a procedural basis, the principle of material truth, characteristic of the entire legal system of the socialist legal order. The Sejm approved this resolution.

In the next point on the agenda, Sejm Vice Marshal Zbigniew Gertych presented a report on the activity of the Socioeconomic Council at the Sejm. The Sejm approved the resolution, highly assessing the achievements of the Socioeconomic Council. It stated that the council had become a permanent element of the structure of the highest authority in the state and voiced its appreciation for the activity of its members.

Deputy Edward Szymanski spoke next and, on behalf of the Extraordinary Commission, presented a report on its work on the deputies' draft law on the duties and rights of the Sejm deputies. The draft law defines the character of the deputies' mandates, their duties vis-a-vis their electors, their rights and duties as members of parliament, their rights in the sphere of activity outside of the parliament, and the organizational, economic, social, and technical conditions for performance of the deputies. The Sejm passed this law.

STATE COUNCIL RATIFIES AGREEMENTS 26 JULY

AU300844 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 26 July there was a meeting of the State Council at the Belvedere Palace. The State Council examined the conclusions stemming from the PPR Sejm's 10 July comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the law on the system of people's councils and local self-governments. The Sejm resolution states that despite a number of economic and social considerations, the introduction of the new statutory model of self-governing people's councils and the entire local self-government system is proceeding correctly.

Relating to this resolution, the State Council resolved to write to people's councils, pointing out the need to carefully consider their tasks stemming from previous assessments.

The State Council analyzed the ratification of international agreements. Since the beginning of its current term, the State Council has examined 81 conclusions from the minister of foreign affairs concerning the ratification of international agreements and 15 problem reports on the work of government offices in this sphere. It has ratified 42 multilateral and 38 bilateral agreements. These have considerably expanded Poland's cooperation with other countries concerning legal affairs, the avoidance of double taxation, culture, science, transportation, shipping and maritime security, and environmental protection.

The State Council ratified the following:

-- an international convention on creating an international compensation fund for damage caused by oil pollution, this having been signed in Brussels on 18 December 1971 and being an extension of the international convention ratified by Poland concerning civic responsibility for damage caused by oil pollution;

-- an agreement between the PPR and SFRY concerning the avoidance of double taxation on property and income, signed in Warsaw on 10 January 1985.

The State Council appointed the following ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiaries of the PPR:

-- to the Republic of India: Janusz Switkowski;

-- to the SRV: Marian Ejma-Multanski.

URBAN DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ISSUES 28 JULY

AU310929 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Jul 85 p 4

[Press conference given by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban on 23 July in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Is it true that the government has granted Zl billion to the radio committee to finance a propaganda campaign in connection with the coming Sejm elections?

Urban: I am unable to confirm the figure mentioned by you, but it is true that the government increased the television budget in connection with the various new program tasks and projects facing television this year.

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: Could you tell us about the results of the most recent poll carried out by Colonel Kwiatkowski's institution or organization?

Urban: It is difficult for me to answer your question. Please contact the Public Opinion Research Center to find out what public opinion it polls and with what results. I do not represent this center and do not follow its research. I cite the results of some polls carried out by this center only on occasions in connection with some subjects. For example, I know that the center has recently carried out a poll of people's attitudes toward the Catholic Church's various activities and that a significant majority of respondents were against the political activities of some priests who abuse church premises for promoting issues that have nothing to do with religion. I remember this feature of the poll but not the rest of it.

Donald Forbes, REUTER: When will the appeal against the sentence imposed on Mr Michnik and his friends be considered?

Urban: No date has been fixed as yet. The reasons for the verdict were mailed to the persons concerned last week.

Joerg Bremer, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: It has been customary in the past few years for the leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries to travel to the Crimea to meet Soviet leaders. Does General Jaruzelski have any such plans for this year?

Urban: In the previous years it was not customary to announce such plans and it is still not customary. I have in mind announcing such plans in advance.

Joerg Bremer: During his visit to Sweden last week, Minister Nestorowicz asked for a new loan for Poland. Could you tell us about the results of this request and of the visit?

Urban: Poland continues and will continue to have talks with many countries on financial assistance. We will report on the results of such talks when they are known and when talks reach a certain stage. This in international practice.

Michael Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: Was your press conference canceled last week for tactical reasons? What is your personal assessment of the accord reached with the Paris Club on extending the deadlines for repayment of Poland's debts?

Urban: I canceled my press conference last week because I was ill. We can go far enough in our candor to explain why I was ill, and if Mr Kaufman asks me I will tell him all about my illness. I apologize for that cancellation. Although not serious and not requiring a stay in bed, my illness was troublesome. I thought there was no need for me to appear here, despite my illness, because there were not enough important issues to be discussed.

As for the results of the accord with the Paris Club, we are pleased with it because it is the first step toward normalizing relations with our creditors and with various governments that guaranteed our debts. This was the first step toward normalization because various restrictions on loans and various bans on credits for Poland still exist, and because, as you know, it is still necessary to discuss various matters with the Paris Club participants. This was also a first step because we still have to create true conditions under which Poland is able to repay its debts. The signing of the accord with the Paris Club was no festival for our people because the accord makes it obvious for them that we must increase our efforts to repay our debts, which are large. We must repay them, but we will be able to do so only if we have links with the international economy. The Polish economy will be able to develop successfully only if we are able to suitably increase our exports. We will be able to repay our debts only by exporting what we can produce ourselves.

DEMONSTRATORS GATHER AFTER UPRISING CEREMONY

LD312121 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] In Warsaw, Poland a spontaneous demonstration took place after a mass celebration at St John's Cathedral to commemorate the 41st anniversary of the Warsaw uprising. Singing canticles and patriotic hymns, 2,000 to 3,000 people formed a procession. Some chanted: No freedom without Solidarity. We want Lech Walesa but not Wojciech Jaruzelski. The security forces were numerous but did not intervene except to block the procession, thus obliging it to disperse calmly.

WALESA ON SOLIDARITY TACTICS, NEW TRADE UNIONS

AU312040 [Editorial Report] Vienna Television Service in German at 1815 GMT on 30 July in the "Foreign Report" series, carries a 10-minute report on an interview given by former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa to Austrian television correspondent Joana Radzyner during a fishing trip "at a lake some 40 kilometers from the Soviet border," time unspecified, with Walesa's statements recorded in Polish fading into German translation.

The report opens with film clips of the house of Walesa's parents-in-law and with interviews of unidentified residents of the area concerning Walesa. Most of the interviewees avoid committing themselves, with the exception of one whose face is not shown but who presents his old trade union membership card. The Walesa family is then seen entering their bus and two Polish Fiat cars manned by state security officials join the party, one driving in front of Walesa's bus, the other following the car of the Austrian television team. Subsequently the camera pans the family descending from the bus while Radzyner briefly recounts the history of the Walesa family. Walesa is then seen fishing while state security officials watch him from a distance. "A secret tip from the security people -- this lake here," Walesa notes. "Yes, we are really helping each other on various occasions. Thus it is much simpler for the security people because they always know where I am, and I also derive certain benefits from this cooperation. But watch it, once there is a fight, then there will be a fight."

To Radzyner's question "What does a fight mean here, since you have become unassailable?" Walesa replies: "I am not so sure whether I am really unassailable or not. I am just trying to juggle adroitly. Were I not so good at juggling I certainly would no longer be unassailable." To the question "What would happen if you were no longer tailed?" he answers: "This would involve a genuine loss of authority, as it were. But things have not yet developed that far since I am being tailed around the clock, as you can see. For the time being I may rest assured that my car will be not stolen or that some other untoward thing will happen to me. They are vigilant."

Asked to comment on the statement by Polish Government Spokesman Urban that he worked on 1 July, the day Solidarity had called a 1-hour strike to protest increases in the price of meat, Walesa replies: "One must view this situation in a different manner. We here -- but also people in that West -- have become used to speaking only of protest actions when hymns are sung and speeches are given, when posters surface and great noise is made. Well, for the first time in Poland we -- it naturally was the underground Provisional Coordinating Committee -- proposed that the protest action on 1 July proceed at a 'pianissimo' level. That is, there should be a 1-hour work stoppage, but so as to prevent any reprisals against individual workers. Naturally it can now be said that some persons did not strike but only smoked cigarettes for a full hour, while others were only stretching their legs, and so forth. Thus, things may be seen one way or another. Naturally one can also prefer to ignore the protest, as was the case with me. No supervisory personnel were in sight, my colleagues had withdrawn from the factory hall, and I was utterly alone. Hence no one can say whether I worked or was on strike. Nor can Minister Urban say that. If I had to give an answer to the minister, I would say that I did work diligently indeed, working on the chances to help our ideals be victorious."

Radzyner then points out that Walesa has never been an unconditional supporter of strike and Walesa states in this context: "The youth always wants to see things in a simplistic manner, and have always been uncompromising. But these are the rights of youth, after all. However, it is possible to attain identical aims by going different ways. I personally put my stake on understanding, and I am convinced that sometime in the future there must be such understanding. The question is only who will be facing whom then, and today I am generally opposed to all forms of protest that further reduce our standard of living and hamper productoin. Since there is an enormous, pent-up demand in our country, appeals to strike are causing us Poles terrible qualms. We must work because we know well that nothing will just fell down to us from heaven."

Asked whether he knows of any alternatives, Walesa continues: "We already have a basic program ready, and if only the proper conditions existed, particularly the external ones, and if we were permitted to act, we could present specific projects at lightning speed. But today we are living under very limited conditions and our freedom to act is small. Therefore one must search for limited programs. Many people do not like that, this limitation. So let us wait, let us quietly develop our concepts, and let us agree on our actions, even with the masses. When the opportunity arises we either introduce our projects after justified protests, or we pass these projects on to the enterprises. If our proposals are good, then even those people who do not belong to us will be forced to implement them. This has always been my objective and this is why today I am satisfied with things as they are. Should the opportunity arise, the opportunity to win, we shall all be around in serried ranks once the signal is given. But that time has not yet come."

Radzyner then refers to the founding of the present trade unions and to the Polish Government's invitation to former Solidarity members to join these. To the question of whether it was correct for Solidarity members not to join, Walesa replies:

"At the beginning there was the proposal to join the new trade unions right away in order to work for our objectives from within. But such a step would have involved the renunciation of morality. Joining these trade unions would have also hampered the later rebuilding of our own structures. This is why the leadership decided to boycott the new trade unions and this was correct. Now we will attain our objectives at a slower pace, but we will do so on strong moral foundations. Because we did not let ourselves be bought off, we have not abandoned ourselves or betrayed the movement. At the same time I repeat, however, that we also could have acted otherwise at that time. I saw this chance quite clearly as a politician. But I just could not do it. I just could not submit to such a proposal."

The camera then pans Walesa posing for a photograph with a forester's family and various named Polish intellectuals are interviewed about their opinion of Walesa.

Radzyner concludes the report by stating: "Walesa is tired, he is tired of the burden of his own legend and tired of running around as a symbol, as he himself admits in a low, very low voice. It is about time for people who have not yet spent their strength to assume his role, says the 43-year-old." The report ends with shots of the Walesa family preparing for the return trip.

OPZZ OFFICIAL ON WESTERN OPINIONS, TU ISSUES

LD312104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Alfred Miodowicz, accompanied by persons from the National Trade Union Confederation [OPZZ] leadership, met today with journalists from Poland and abroad. Let us now listen to an interview at the end of the conference with OPZZ Deputy Chairman Romuald Sosnowski.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Marek Kassa] How did you react to the way that Western journalists expressed doubts over the strength of the reborn trade unions?

[Sosnowski] We expected even harsher formulations, especially knowing the opinions contained in the (?publications) from Western Europe. In fact, the issue at stake was the effectiveness of action by the trade unions and the attitude of the trade unions to what is (?going on) in the country. Today we cannot be concerned about insignificant issues. There are certain basic problems which both from the point of view of the country's economy, the interests of Poland, and of the interests of working people, arouse either considerable social dissatisfaction or cause the country economic trouble. Hence comes our very serious attitude, a very (?selective) one as far as the subject of our activity is concerned. The chairman spoke about the attitude of our trade unions to the collective labor agreements, for these are simply intended to put into order, to give realistic form, to that which 20 or so years ago was [word indistinct] written in the collective agreements on labor.

A further issue: Today you cannot have talks in any works enterprise without housing construction being mentioned. Hence our draft project, which many perhaps find controversial, for the development of housing construction. It seems to me that this draft has more and more adherents because, after all, our aim is not to split up building in favor, for example, of investments or the modernization of industry, but simply to build, using the sums earmarked for construction, more apartments, exploiting all the possible reserves, both those contained in social initiatives, and in, for example, the (?rich) regional raw materials. [as heard]

The third subject: protection of the environment. Environmental protection constitutes a whole complex of issues: the protection of labor, health, the environment, and other (?complex issues).

[Kassa] In the hall one thesis was heard according to which, on the one hand, you are considered as acting too radically; while on the other, there still are voices saying that the new trade unions are government unions. How do you see your role?

[Sosnowski] It would seem that as usual, the truth lies somewhere in between; that is, we cannot represent a different view from those represented by our basic union cells [words indistinct] in the enterprises. On the other hand, we as new trade unions surely differ from some of our predecessors by the fact that we are rationalists and by the fact that despite everything, we can discuss things. For example, we can engage in a very heated discussion with Deputy Premier Gorywoda concerning the concept of the assumptions for the 5-year plan. But we cannot ignore the fact that the 30-billion zloty Polish debt is the ball and chain that we shall have to struggle with for many years.

[Kassa] Moreover, we are probably still encumbered by the social agreements on August 1980.

[Sosnowski] I would not say that they are weighing upon us. They are the part of history, which we must incorporate within our actions. We must do the same with the positive achievements of the class-based union movement, both from the interwar period and the postwar period, because you cannot say that everything the unions did was bad. Our task, the task of these new unions of ours, is to make sure that a social situation that would cause some new conflict is not repeated in the country, for we have probably used up the conflict allotment for our country. Therefore we must turn to -- of course, again, thinking rationally -- we must verify certain matters signed (?then) by the government side. We know that they were signed without the means being available to fulfill them, and under enormous social pressure. They were unrealistic from the start. Thus, today as well, in the speech by our chairman, Alfred Miodowicz, you could hear both this realism, but also the whole time (?the mentioning) of issues which have not been settled or the settlement of which does not satisfy the community. [end recording]

PRESIDENCY TO LAUNCH UNITY DRIVE IN SERBIA

LD311632 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1440 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 31 (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) has decided to get directly engaged in a drive for creating unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The immediate reason for such a conclusion by the LCY CC Presidency is the situation that arose a short time ago in the course of political and legal debates on living up to the constitutional concept of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and its socialist autonomous provinces. On that occasion differing and even opposite views emerged between the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, on the one hand, and the presidencies of the provincial committees of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the League of Communists of Vojvodina, on the other hand, in both their approaches to and estimates of the results materialized in the realizationof constitutioanl provisions and concepts.

The Presidency of the LCY CC evaluated that a serious political problem was involved. Therefore, it charged a special working group with making a proposal for the promotion of statutary relations in the League of Communists of Serbia in connection with relations among the League of Communists of Serbia, the League of Communists of Kosovo and the League of Communists of Vojvodina. This exhaustive document of over 3,000 words underlines, among other things, that a framework for solving the arrears of complex problems of relations in Serbia can only be found in the LCY's ideological and political options expressed in the congress stands and in the fundamentals and principles of the Constitution. A full agreement on them has now been reached at the talks had by the working group at the Presidency of the League of Communists of Serbia CC and at the presidencies of provincial committees of the leagues of communists of Kosovo and Vojvodina.

The League of Communists and self-managing and political bodies and organization in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have to exert maximal efforts in order to have such problems of relations solved as soon as possible.

In the situation in which relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the League of Communists of Serbia have been worsening by reason of a number of important questions having not been solved within a period of some length, the LCY CC and its Presidency cannot stand aside, it was evaluated.

The working group has studied materials available, has had talks at the presidencies of the provincial committees of the leagues of communists of Kosovo and Vojvodina and at the Presidency of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee and, on the basis of them, made its own document as the basis for discussint these questions at the Presidency of the LCY CC.

In its 12 points of concrete evaluations and proposals, the working group laid a special emphasis on a heavy burden on relations among nations and nationalities in Serbia being laid in the fact, too, that despite the results reached neither causes nor consequences of counter-revolutionary developments in Kosovo have yet been overcome. [passage as received]

The Albanian irredentists launched their separatists action four years ago with the slogan that the status of a republic of its own be recognized to that province together with the rights to self-determination and secession. For the time being, the most drastic expression of the unovercome situation in Kosovo is the continuation of forced moving Serbs and Montenegrins out of the province, and this has been growing into a problem for Yugoslavia as a whole.

The other proposals contain evaluations of the necessity for solving many economic and social problems, (by way of self-management practice, association of labour and means and job-creating), then coordinated activities by assembly bodies both at republic and at province level through democratic and public debates with the aim of having all differences overcome as soon as possible.

At its end the document underlines that in this challenge to unity within Serbia it is indispensable to further engage the responsibility of the LCY CC as well. At the same time, the LCY CC obligates the Presidency of the Leauge of Communists of Serbia Central Committee to without any undue delay take necessary measures so as to have on the basis of the working group's evaluations and proposals drawn up a concrete programme for the renewal of unity.

OFFICIALS REFUSE TO COMMENT ON MARTINOVIC CASE

AU261824 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 85 p 3

[Boxed report on delegates' questions in the SFRY Assembly on 18 July]

[Text] Borislav Krajina, representative of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], answered a question by delegate Todor Slavinski that referred to the case of Djordje Martinovic who, under circumstances that remain unknown for the present, suffered grievous bodily harm in Gnjilane on 1 May 1985. Slavinski asked the FEC how many omissions had been made in the work of constitutional and juridical organs on the Djordje Martinovic case, and what the Federal Government knows about them.

"It is not the job of the FEC to control the work of juridical and investigative organs. This is the job of the federal public prosecutor, and an adequate explanation of this was offered recently to the delegates in the Commmittee for Internal Policy. To date the FEC has not received any information about anybody preventing regular work by the investigating judge in Gnjilane, in whose powers the case lies."

Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal secretary for national defense, answered a question addressed by Batric Jovanovic to the federal secretary for national defense and again referring to the case of Djordje Martinovic, who was employed at the Yugoslav People's Hall in Gnjilane. Kadijevic said that Djordje Martinovic is not a military person and that therefore the investigations in this case are conducted by respective juridical and investigative organs in Gnjilane, in whose sole jurisdiction the case lies. He said that at the request of his family, Martinovic was transferred on 7 May to the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade, where he was given adequate medical treatment. At the request of the investigating judge, experts at the Military Medical Academy on 22 May carried out tests of the psychophysical condition of Djordje Martinovic and forwarded their opinion to the investigating judge, and on 26 May a council of Military Medical Academy doctors submitted its opinion on the treatment of Djordje Martinovic; all the reports on this are a matter for the investigating judge in Gnjilane. Kadijevic also said that on 2 July, Martinovic was visited in his room at the Military Medical Academy by his lawyer, and he stressed once again that any information can be provided exclusively by the investigating organs in Gnjilane.